

California Gold and Copper Company



Mine and Works Near
Von Trigger, San Bernardino County, California

The California Gold and Copper Company

Incorporated under the Laws of the State of California

Capital Stock, 500,000 Shares
Par value of each share \$1.00

Directors

A. H. CRAM

W. G. McGOUGH

H. C. HIBBARD

JOHN JAHN

G. A. HERDEG

Officers

A. H. CRAM President and General Manager

JOHN JAHN Vice President

H. C. HIBBARD Secretary

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Riverside Depository

HUBERT KNOX, Fiscal Agent

Riverside Office, 859 Main Street, Rooms 1 and 2, Central Block
San Bernardino Office, 529 Third Street



MORE than forty years ago, long before the advent of any railroads in Southern California, the story of a mine of fabulous richness was current in the Southwest among miners and prospectors and those interested in the development of mineral wealth.

An old German by the name of Von Trigger was credited with the knowledge of its location, which he jealously guarded, and from which he periodically brought forth rich pouches of gold.

So jealously did the old man guard his secret, that, having been accidentally and fatally injured, specific knowledge of the location of the mine died with him. However, the story of the old German, his gold and his mine never died out. Around many a campfire was the tale repeated, undoubtedly with many additions and exaggerations.

A young lad, a native of Southern California, heard the story many times at his father's knee, and so strong was the impression made upon his mind that even in those early days he determined to find the Von Trigger mine. Every item and scrap of information which he could obtain in relation to it was thoughtfully treasured.

Before the young man had grown to manhood he was, by force of circumstances, separated from the land of his birth for many years. But the story of the mine was never forgotten, and when good fortune brought him again to the "Land of Sunshine" he wandered far and suffered much in the perilous search for the storied treasure.

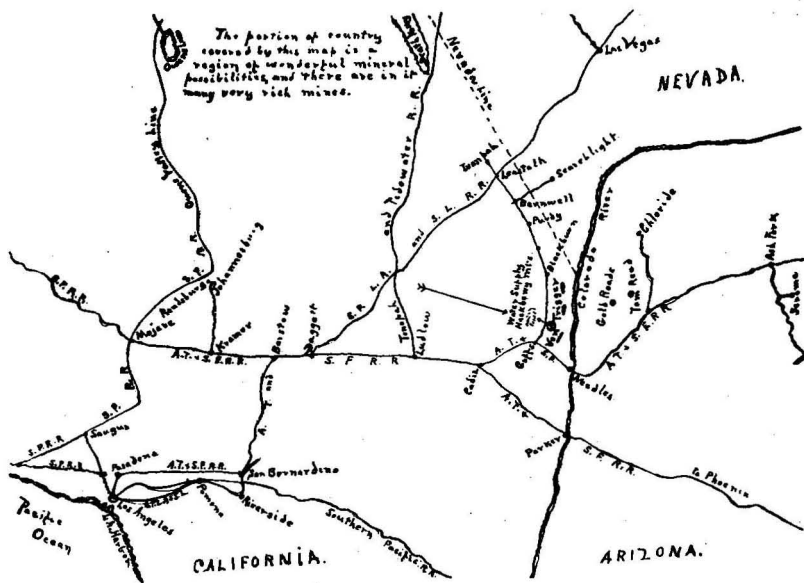
At length when almost at death's door from exhaustion and lack of water he stumbled upon evidences which confirmed the story, and established the location of the Von Trigger mine.

He located his claims, amounting in all to about 180 acres, and finally obtained a patent upon the land, which is situated in San Bernardino County, California, about 18 miles west of the Colorado River and 30 miles northwest of Needles, California.

The claims are known as the Mocking Bird, Grey Copper, Sentinel, Contention, Mountaineer, Red Jacket, Mayflower, Great Eastern and Runover.

As will be seen from the map, they extend about one mile in a northeasterly and southwesterly direction, and are more than half a mile in extreme breadth.

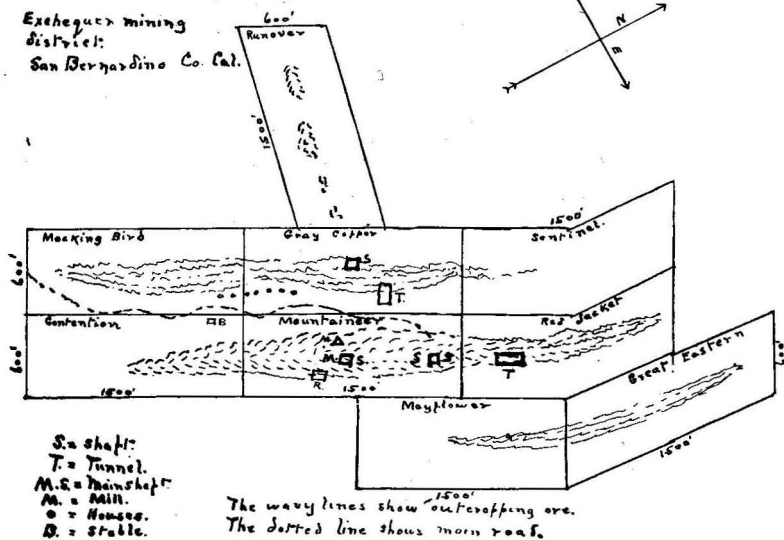
Investigation proved, however, that while the old German



Map of Surrounding Country

Claims of California Gold and Copper Co.

Exhequer mining
District:
San Bernardino Co. Cal.

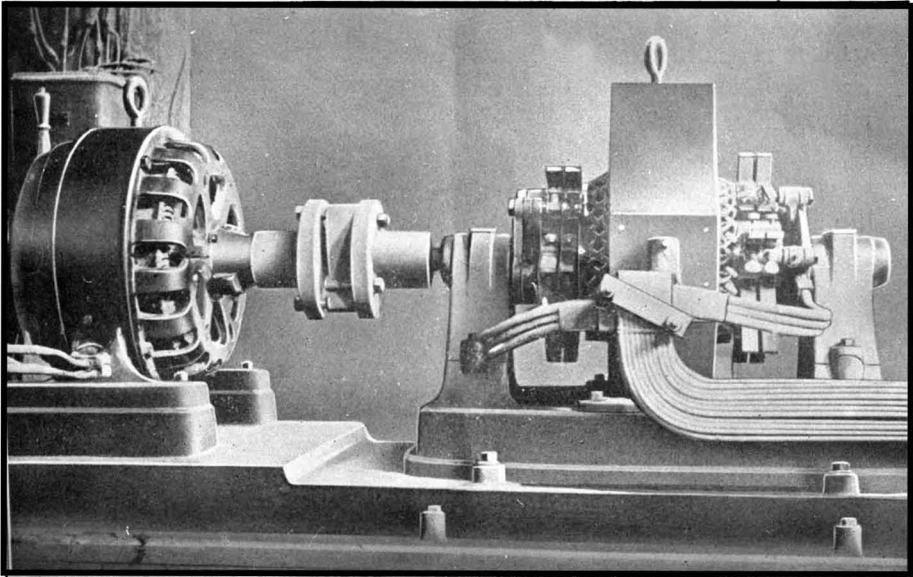


Nine Patented Claims of the California Gold and Copper Co.

had undoubtedly discovered very rich pockets of gold, yet the property was pre-eminently a copper mine of enormous richness and extent.

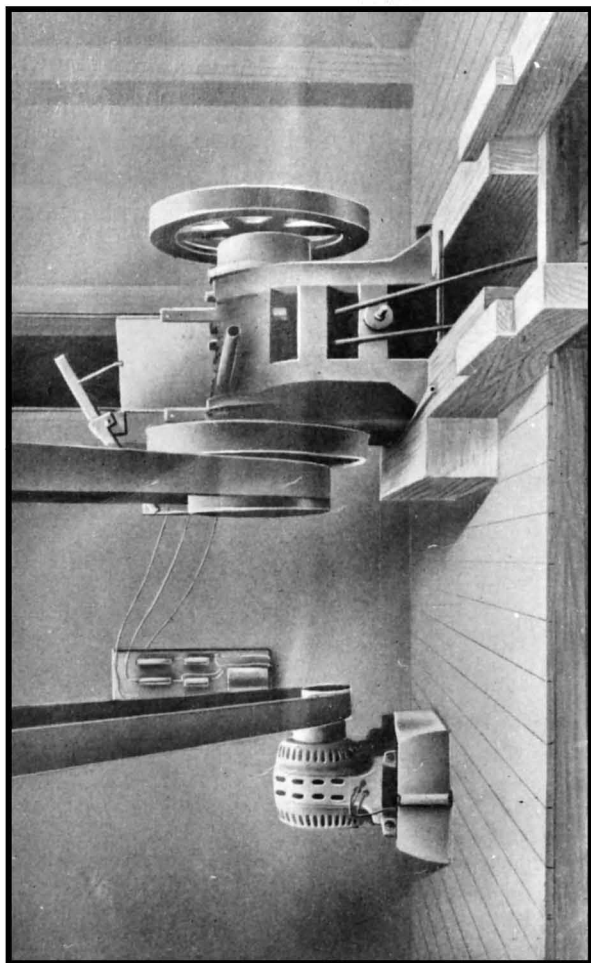
Lack of means compelled the young man to engage in other undertakings in order to obtain money for the development of his treasured property. With courage undaunted he pushed on the work and spent some \$25,000 upon the property before he became convinced that it was too large an undertaking for him to cope with single handed.

Our pioneer was now a man of mature age with many and varied practical experiences, and a wide fund of knowledge in the art of mining. Convinced at length that the incorporation of



2000 Amp. Plating Generator—Installed in the California Gold and Copper Co. Plant

a company was necessary, he sought to so organize and carry on the work of the company as: first, to protect the interest of every stockholder, whether big or little; second, to capitalize the company on a reasonable basis; third, to pool and pledge a majority of the stock of the company so as to hold its management intact, and thus make its policy permanent in character, and methodical in operation; fourth, to make every dollar count in the development of the property; and fifth, to work the mine up to an average output of 500 tons per day, and thus establish the value of



100 Ton Samson Ore Crusher

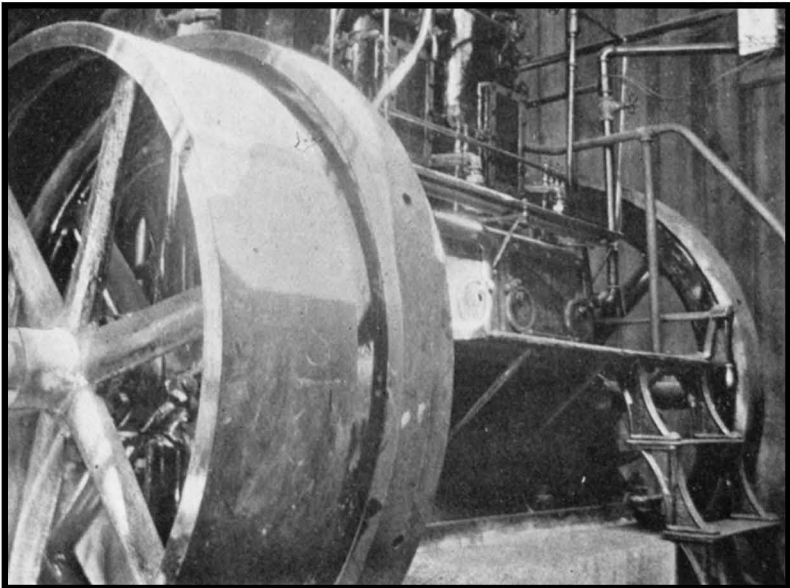
the company's stock upon the basis of regular and continuous dividends.

The California Gold and Copper Company was duly organized, and Albert H. Cram, the discoverer and locator of the property, was elected president and general manager.

Up to the present time, the exploration and development work at the mine consists of a large number of open cuts, two tunnels, and three shafts of a depth of 100 feet, 150 feet, and 317 feet respectively.

In the main shaft (317 feet) a large amount of drifting and cross cutting has been done upon the 100, 200, and 300 foot levels. The total amount of development work will approximate four thousand lineal feet, and shows ore of an excellent grade, together with undoubted marks of the depth and permanency of the ore body. The carbonate ores run to a depth of from 80 to 100 feet below the surface. From there on the sulphide ores come in. A well-known mining engineer estimated the ore in sight at present depth at eighteen million (18,000,000) dollars.

Three carloads of ore were shipped which averaged more than ten per cent copper. Silver and gold run from a trace to \$40 per ton.

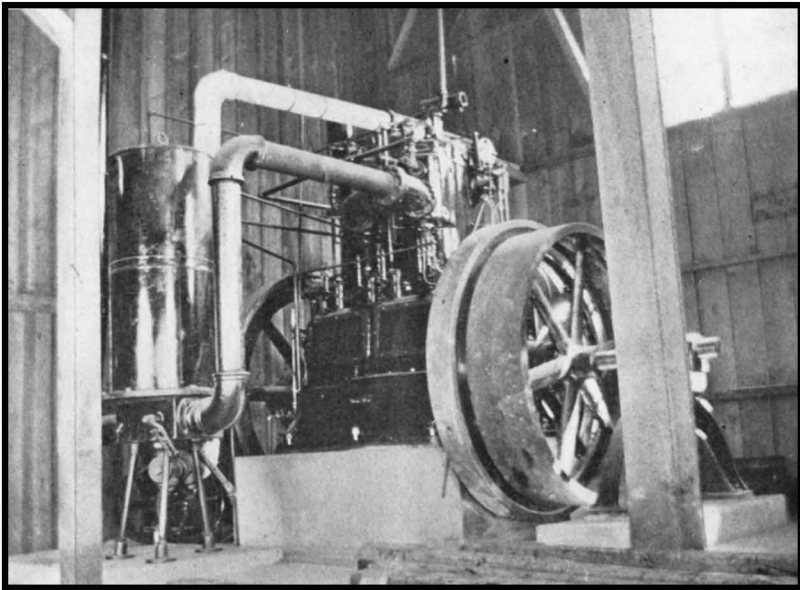


100 H. P. Gas Engine

In the desert country good water is a vital necessity. Mr. Cram was fortunate in obtaining forty acres of patented water-bearing land situated in the Hackberry Mountains eight miles distant. The pipe line which brings pure and sweet water from tunnels driven 1400 feet into these mountains has a fall of several hundred feet, and gives ample fire pressure as well as mine and domestic service. Fire hydrants and hose reels are placed at convenient points adjacent to the mill buildings, store, stable and dwellings.

A splendid cement reservoir, forty by fifty, by six feet, roofed and screened, conserves the water supply. The foundations for mill and machinery have been placed and completed in the most thorough and workmanlike manner.

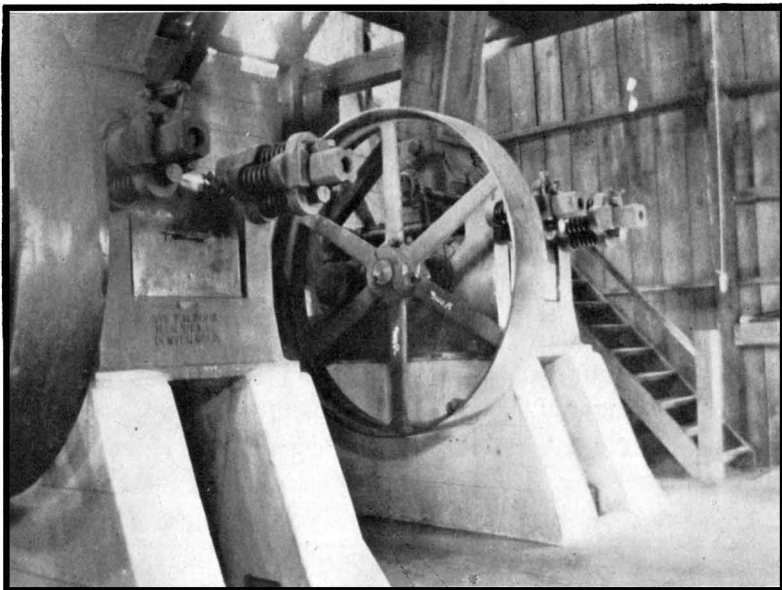
The buildings thus far erected consist of the mill (96x80 feet), hoisting engine and air compressor house, stable, sheds,



100 H. P. Engine

store, dwelling houses and boarding house capable of accommodating from thirty-five to forty men: in all about twenty buildings.

The mill and machinery have been so placed in relation to the working shaft as to make the economical handling of the



Crushing Rolls, 100 Tons Capacity

ore effective in a very high degree, the ore constantly working downwards until the tailings are deposited upon the dump.

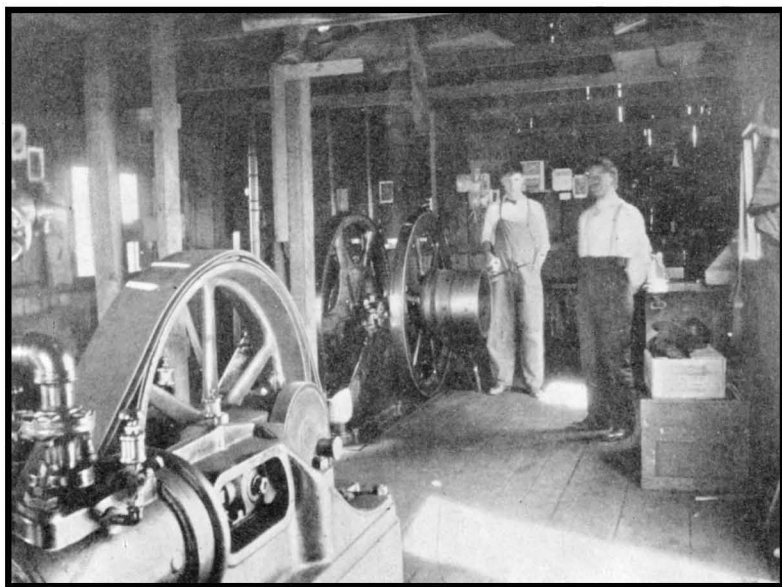
The machinery thus far installed consists of a 100 horse power Fairbanks and Morse gas producer engine, a 15 horse power hoisting engine, a 30 horse power air compressor, a 100 horse power alternating generator, a direct acting generator, three electric motors of 30, 10 and 5 horse power respectively, two specially constructed plating motors, a rock crusher, and two roller crushers, and grinders (capacity 100 tons per day), a large arastra, mixing vat, settling and plating tanks, and oil and cyanide tanks, together with the tools, fixtures and appurtenances that go to make up the first unit of 100 tons daily capacity. It is the intention of the Company to install five such units, thus giving an average daily capacity of 500 tons of ore.

Mr. Cram is both by nature and inclination an original investigator along electro-chemical lines. His researches along these lines and his knowledge of practical mining led him to believe that copper could be extracted direct from the ore by the electro-chemical method. He spent years of patient endeavor in perfecting his process and bringing it to the point of commercial adaptability.

Although "the largest and most important of all electro-chemical industries is the refining of copper," yet the plant of the C. G. & C. Co. is, so far as we know, the first plant in the United States in which copper is extracted in purity direct from the ore. The process of separating the copper from the rock containing it, and precipitating it in solid form, free from impurities, is quite simple in principle.

The practical application of the process, however, has been determined only by the most pains-taking and persistent investigation.

The ore is first ground to powder. It is then thoroughly mixed with sulphuric acid and water to the consistency of cream. This mixture is constantly agitated until the acid has dissolved the copper. When this has been accomplished the mixture is drawn off and run through the filter press. In this way the liquid portion containing the copper in solution is separated from the pulp, and goes to the plating or precipitating tanks. These tanks are about twenty feet long, three feet wide, and thirty inches deep. In each tank and running cross-wise in it are suspended sheets of lead and copper alternately about four inches apart. The sheets of copper are very thin, and about 20x30



The Hoist and Compressor

inches in size. The sheets of lead are thicker and heavier, but of the same size as the sheets of copper. Attached to the top of each sheet of lead is a copper wire which runs from the plating motor to it. The wire conducts the electric current to the plate of lead. This plate is known technically as the anode, or positive terminal, which conducts the current of electricity to the liquid or electrolyte in which the lead plate or anode is all but submerged.

The copper plate is also almost submerged and is technically known as the cathode and is the negative terminal of the electric current in this process.

The lead and copper plates being placed alternately about



Automatic Mixer

four inches apart, the electric current enters the lead plate or anode, and passes through the liquid to the copper plate or cathode.

As it passes through the liquid it carries along with it the copper held by the liquid in solution, and deposits it upon and incorporates it with the copper plate or cathode. With the proper voltage the copper will be so deposited that the plate is as smooth as a looking glass. The economy of our process is

such as to enable us to produce refined copper at a very low price, about four cents per pound.

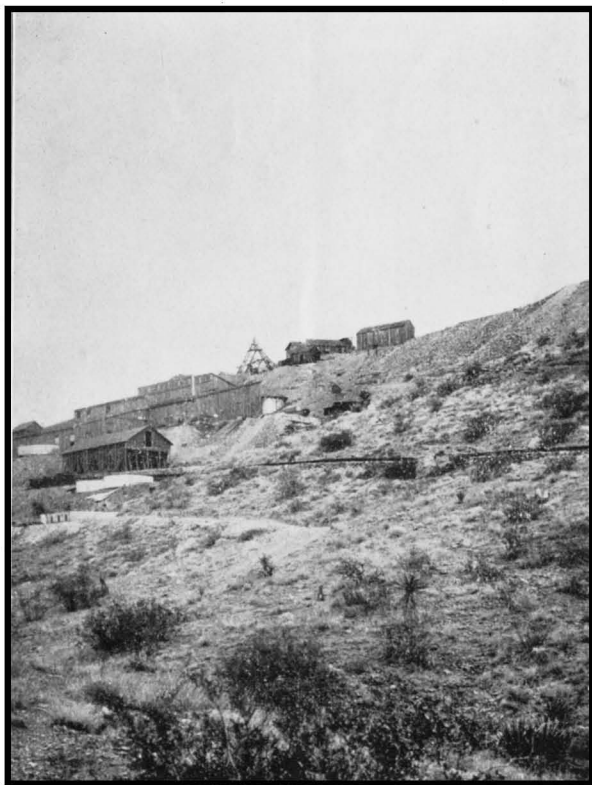
Undoubtedly there is enough gold and silver in the ore to pay the operating expenses of the Company, but thus far no allowance has been made for them in our estimate.

To one unfamiliar with mining, and especially copper mining, it is hard to realize the enormous profits in the way of dividends that accrue to the fortunate stockholder of a prosperous and well-managed mining company.

With the first 100-ton unit completed and working only 250 days in the year we expect to be able to pay dividends amounting to thirty per cent per annum on the entire capital stock of the Company.

This estimate is based on a selling price for copper of ten cents a pound.

It is our intention to establish a sulphuric acid plant for the manufacture of acid for our own and the public use.



Mill and Hoisting Works

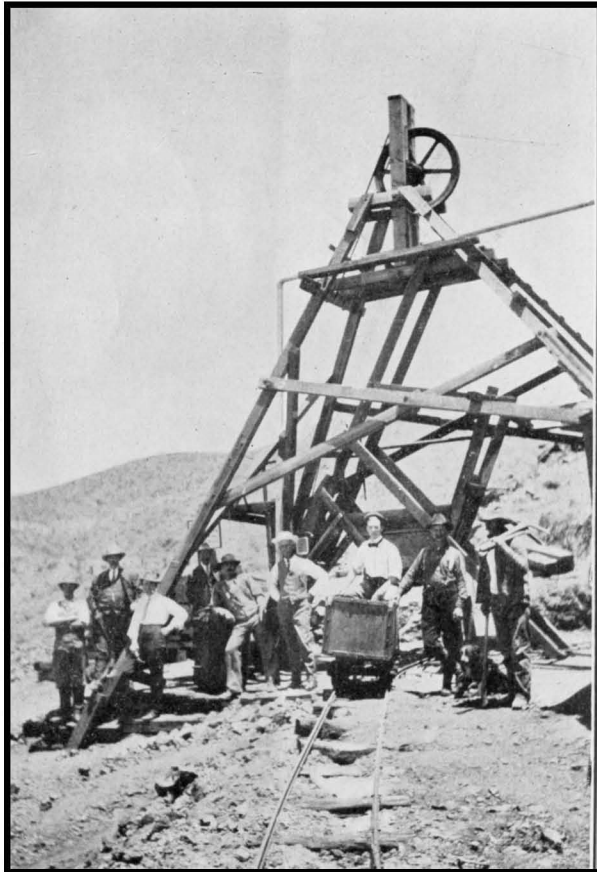
The sulphide ore provides an unlimited store of material for this purpose. It is also our intention to establish a rolling mill.

With the completion of the five 100-ton units, the sulphuric acid plant and rolling mill, together with the income from the gold and silver in the ore, the net profits ought to be not less than 400 per cent per annum on the entire capital stock of the Company, and it may be much greater.

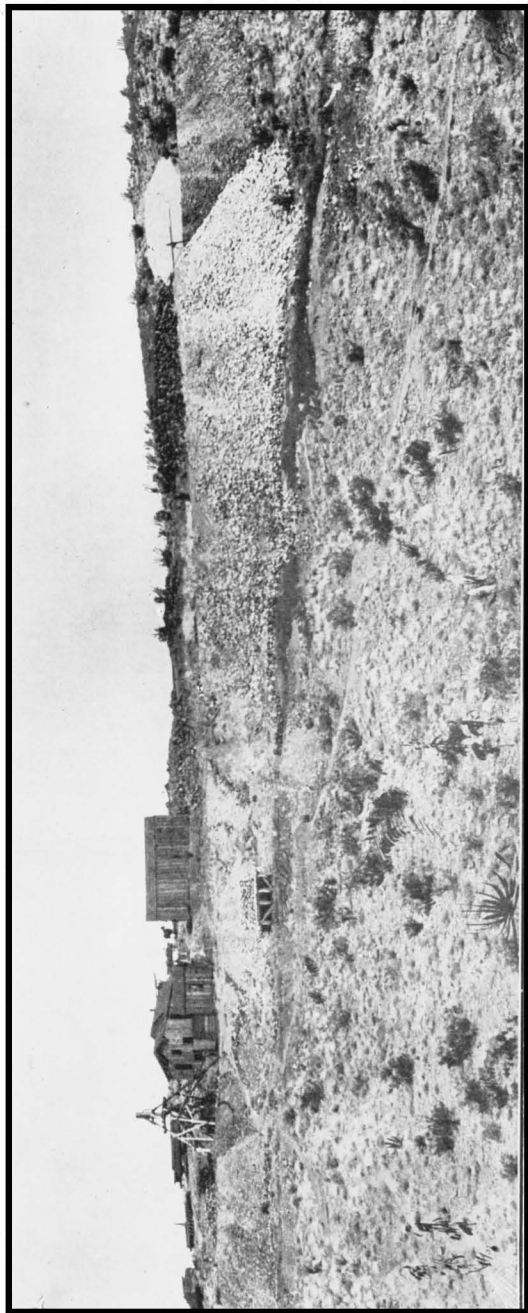
Undoubtedly you wish an opportunity to put your money where it will earn you a good rate of interest for a long period of time.

Such an opportunity is presented to you in the pages of this booklet.

One may ask, why sell any more stock in a company with a property of such size, richness and equipment? The answer is



The Gallows Frame Over Main Shaft



View of Ore Dump and Hoisting Works

very simple and easy to give. The Company is capitalized at a very modest amount. The property is capable of paying very large dividends on every share of the capital stock.

It is the policy of the management to give the net earnings of the plant to the stockholders in dividends, and by the sale of the balance of the capital stock, to so equip the mine as to bring the output to the point of maximum economic profit.

We would not be surprised if the final issue of stock sold for \$150.00 per share, or more.

The mine is very easy of access. One can leave Los Angeles, Calif., on the Santa Fe at 8 P. M. and at 8 the next morning be at Von Trigger, which is on the Searchlight branch of the Santa Fe. A buggy ride of one and a half miles, over a good road with an easy grade, brings one to the mine.

The altitude above sea level at the camp is about thirty-seven hundred feet. A fresh breeze tempers the sun's rays, and the extreme heat of the desert is very rare. Indeed, nature has here selected an ideal location for a mining camp, both as to conditions governing practical mining, as well as those of climate and healthfulness.

Those who desire to become stockholders in the Company are given every opportunity to examine the property.

Cheques, drafts, or money orders should invariably be made payable to the order of the California Gold and Copper Company.

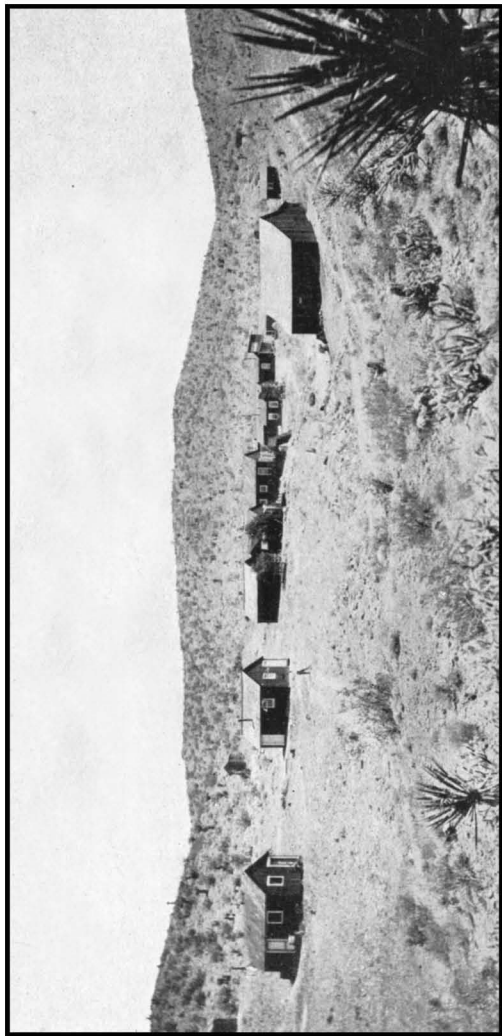
For further information address,

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~~Fiscal Agent,~~

~~520 Third St., San Bernardino, Cal~~

July, 1911.



Camp of the California Gold and Copper Company

